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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

WALLACK'S-CONTEMPT OF COURT. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-THE MIGHTY DOLLAR. ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE-AMERICAN COUSIN STANDARD PHEATRE-HANLET. DALY'S THEATRE-DIVORCE. AMERICAN INSTITUTE-EXHIBITION THALIA THEATRE-RUBLICHE ARREST. AQUARIUM-MERRY TUNERS-PINAPORE FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-GROVE GROVE ROOTH'S THEATRE-RESCUED. NIBLO'S GARDEN-ENCHANTMENT HAVERLY'S THEATRE-HOBBIVS. HOPELE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE-THE FRENCH SPT. ACADEMY OF MUSIC-THE TWO PETERS. UNION SQUARE THRATRE-MY PARTNER KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL. THEATRE COMIQUE-MULLIGAN GUARD CHOWDER SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS-NO-PINAFORE ABEBLE'S THEATRE-VARIETY. WOOD'S BROADWAY THEATRE-BRIC A-BRAC. FOLLY THEATRE-UNCLE TON'S CAME. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-O'LEARY BELT. STEINWAY HALL-GRAND CONCERT. BROOKLYN NOVELTY THEATRE-Two ORPHANS BEOOKLYN PARK THEATRE-RIP VAN WINKLE. JERSEY CITY ACADEMY-BANKER'S DACCHTER. HAVERLY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE-ROYAL FAVORITE

QUINTUPLE SHEET

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1879.

The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be fair, with stationary temperature. To morrow it will be fair and slightly cooler.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- Stocks declined in the early dealings, but displayed great strength at the close. Money on call was tight at 7 per cent in the morning, loaned down to 3 in the afternoon and closed at 4. The bank statement shows a decrease of over two and a quarter millions in the reserve. Governments closed strong, as did also railway bonds, which were active but weak during the day. Exchange was unaltered.

A FINE YACHT and her commander are de cribed in another column.

VISITORS TO JEROME PARK have enjoyed another delightful day and some spirited races.

How RESTIVE the excursion boats, already in winter quarters, must feel on a day like this!

CHARITY COMMISSIONER HESS will hardly point his pretty pistol at another court clerk. UNLESS PREACHERS do unusually well to-day their hearers will all commit the sin of wishing

themselves out of doors. A NEW LEG DRAMA will begin to-night at

Madison Square Garden, but there will be nothing immodest about the dresses. BUFFALO BEAT WOODSTOCK at polo yesterday,

and no one who knows of the discouraging ex perionees that the winners have endured this year will begrudge them their victory.

to fight the Indians a hundred Indian children are en route for the East to be educated. The children will do more than the soldiers toward ending Indian wars.

MANAGER STARIN, late of Niblo's and "The Black Crook," is released from arrest, it being no crime under the law to liquidate a debt owed to a rich father while poor ballet girls and other employés remain unpaid.

IS THE ELEVATED ROAD to be excused for storing cars in the Battery Park merely because the company prefers not to incur the expense of a depot! The road is not a deserving object of charity to any such extent.

Is JUSTICE OTTERBOURG really going to regard it an offence in policemen to accept money from bad characters in payment for protection! If will suddenly become discouraging.

EASTERN MONEY is not likely to soon be lent again to Western municipalities. The Mount Vernon (Ind.) attempt to abandon the city government so as to avoid payment of the city's debts will be earefully remembered by institutions with money to lend.

BALTIMORE did not exhibit much interest in her six-day walking match, perhaps because the men, instead of being strained to the uttermost, had nearly half of each day to rest in. Endur ance under privation seems to be one of the incentives to public interest in walking matches

THE SIXTH AVENUE ELEVATED ROAD loses two or three hundred passengers every day because ohe ticket seller cannot keep the crowd supplied at his station. So the company loses ten or twelve dollars in fares while trying to save the four dollars necessary for extra ticket sel-

To-Morrow Connecticut is to decide whether she will amend her constitution to the extent of retiring judges who reach the age of seventyfive years, and of having her Legislature meet biennially instead of annually, as heretofore The first amendment will not excite any onupon either side; but what would lobbyists live on if there were but one session in two years!

THE WEATHER.-With the exception of a small depression in the Northwest the bare metric pressure is now more evenly distributed throughout the country than it has been for many days. It is still a little above the mean on the coast of the Middle and South Atlantic States, but the high pressure is rapidly moving out into the ocean. The temperature is very high in the central valleys, but has fallen the Northwest and the Middle Atlantic and New England States. The weather has been clear in all the districts except in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, in which latter districts considerable rain has fallen. Heavy rain has also been experienced on the coast of Fiorida. High winds were frequent in the upper lake region; elsewhere they were The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be fair, with stationary temperature. To-morrow it will be fair and dightly cooler.

The Mandamus to the Police Board. It is always unfortunate for the judiciary to be compelled to decide that class of political questions which stir party passions and bear upon an exciting election which is close at hand. In the present case such action was unavoidable, a political question having been thrust upon judicial notice in such a way that the Court was compelled to decide it. It is for the public interest that there be an end of such controversies; any binding decision is preferable to the confusion and distraction of keeping them open. It is better that inspectors of elections be appointed in obedience to a mandamus than that the futile wrangle and scandalous deadlock should be kept up in the Board of Police. The wrangle indeed continues, but it is confined within narrower limits and is not expected to run on for more than a day or two longer.

If there were a possibility of appealing from the action of the General Term an appeal would be taken. The questions involved are questions on which able lawyers differ. The Corporation Counsel and Judge Emott interpreted the law in one way and the Court has interpreted it in a different sense. It is possible that the Court of Appeals would reverse the action of the General Term if the Court of Appeals could be reached in season; but fortunately for the public quiet there is no time for a hearing before the appellate tribunal, and no choice is left between obedience to the mandamus and imprisonment for contempt of court. Exerybody except the disappointed anti-Tammany democrats will be giad to have the muddle end.

A question may arise as to whether the Robinson-Cooper wing has not, by procuring the extraordinary General Term, been "hoist by its own petard." Anti-Tammany has got more than it bargained for, but on the whole it has been a gainer by the judicial action it invoked. If Judge Westbrook had not been interfered with he would have reinstated Commissioner Nichols, and if Nichols had remained in office but a single day he and the two republican Commissioners would have appointed the whole Tammany list of inspectors, together with the republican list. The writ of prohibition issued by the extraordinary General Term against any further proceedings under Judge Westbrook's order kept Nichols out and blocked the Tammany game for capturing all the democratic inspectors. In the even division which was thus kept up in the Police Board the republican Commissioners conceded one-half of the democratic inspectors to anti-Tammany as a means of getting their own list appointed. The net result of the extraordinary General Term is therefore favorable to the anti-Tammany faction, which has got one-half of the democratic quota of inspectors, instead of getting none, as would have happened if Judge Westbrook had not been interfered with and Nichols had been reinstated.

It appears that while the Court entertained no doubt as to its duty to issue a writ of mandamus there was some dissension, or at least some difficulty, as to its proper scope. The general principle was stated yesterday by Judge Barrett in almost precisely the same form as by the Court of Appeals in a recent decision. "The diffi-culty, the only difficulty," said Judge Barrett, "which was in the mind of the Court was as to the power by mandamus to remedy the evil which was complained of, We were mindful of the fact that the rule of of themselves, but for ten or twenty years law was well settled that, while it was within to come the government must protect them, the nower of the Court to direct a subordinate body to act, it was not within the power of the Court to direct the manner in which they should act. We were very clear that we have no right, no power to interfere with the proper exercise of and discretion of the

But the Court found a way out of this lifficulty through its power of interpreting the law which defines the duties of the Police Board. It declares the intent of the law to be that the majority party-that is, the democratic party-shall be represented as a whole in the boards of inspectors, and not by one of its separate factions; and that, inasmuch as the smaller faction had already one-half of the democratic inspectors, the other half belongs to the larger faction of the party. The Police Board is therefore commanded to fill up the remaining places from the Tammany wing of the democratic party, but is left at full liberty in its selection of individual members of that organization. It is under no legal compulsion to accept the cut-anddried Tammany list. If Mr. Wheeler or Mr. French should be disabled by sudden illness Messrs. MacLean and Morrison. being then a majority, would be at liberty o range through the whole sixty thousand Tammany voters and appoint any they pleased without disobeying the mandamus. But being contronted with an equal number of republican Commissioners, acting in the interest of Tammany, they have no power to appoint, but only a power to dissent. But if they should continue the deadlock by standing out against individuals who possess the proper personal qualifications they would render themselves liable to be hauled up for contempt of court. It is not probable that they will go to this extreme. After a great deal of haggling over individuals all the remaining places will be filled by Tammany men who do not waver in their allegiance and cannot be seduced to the other side. An impatient and disgusted public will be glad to see this squabble ended.

Whatever difference of opinion there may beas to the Court's exposition of the law, there is an obvious equity in giving Tammany a representation in the inspectors of election. It is the right of every citizen to have his vote received and counted. whether he votes with his party or against his party. While it is the undissembled purpose of the supporters of Kelly to elect the republican candidate they are nevertheless entitled to vote any way they please and to have their ballots honestly counted and a correct return of them made to the Board of Canvassers. If the question of giving inspectors to Tammany had been before the Legislature, instead of before a court, fairness would have required that so large a body of voters have some guaran-

hands of party adversaries. However true it may be that they are republican votes under another form the right to vote in that manner is unquestionable, and also the right to have the votes appear in the returns as evidence of the political strength of the organization that casts them and a foundation for influence in subsequent elections. Tammany means to elect Cornell, but it means something more, and is entitled to have all its votes separately counted and recorded. Whatever may be thought of the form of this mandamus, it will stand as law because there is no time for an appeal. There is nothing for the anti-Tammany men to do but to submit with what grace they can. It is childish for them to make wry faces after they are irretrievably beaten.

Troublesome Indians. As time enough has not yet elapsed for General Merritt to reach the place supposed to be held by the remainder of Thornburgh's command the fact that there is no hews from that scene of savage conflict cannot fairly be interpreted as implying that the whole force has been slain. A General Sheridan has explained, it is not to be supposed that Payne could send out a runner every day. He knows very well, of course, if he is still alive, the time that must clapse before assistance could reach him; and if the orders to Rankin were carried out that scout has before this rejoined him, and he knows how near help is at hand. Some points in our news indicate that the unrest of the Indians extends beyond the Utes. The report that the Arapahoes are burning grass and timber, and thus endeavoring, as the Utes did to, make a belt of country impassable for an army that must depend in great degree upon its horses, seems to imply that they also are disposed to fight, and thus one trouble treads upon another's heels. It is fortunate that there is not enough combination in our savage wards to launch upon us half a dozen of these small wars at once. But they certainly keep up a tolerably persistent fire on our little army. We have not now been without a revolt of Indians for a great while; and perhaps we shall be worse off in this respect before we are better off. Indian wars, regular and recurrent, have become inevitable facts. They are attributed to the Indian agents and to miners and traders and to the Mormons, and, in short, to everybody and anybody, as personal malice or party spleen may dictate. But they are, in simple fact, the consequence of the growth of the country. There was peace west of the Mississippi a generation since, because then the white man and the Indian were not in each other's way. Since then the white man has swarmed out that way; he has built cities and railroads, he runs stages, hunts the buffalo, raises corn and distils whiskey, and there is contact and friction between the races. The country west of the Mississippi Valley is in the same condition in this respect that the Atlantic coast region was in two hundred years ago; and if the white man is eventually to occupy all that country, as we believe he is, and unless we are to give way to "the noble red man," we must adopt a systematic policy for such an energetic repression of his revolts as will incline him to peacetub habits. One of these days the people out there will take care and it must protect them against yearl revolts of the Indians. And the first step to be taken is to increase the army to at least fifty thousand men. With only the present disturbance to deal with we are compelled to send one or two companies to be murdered where one or two regiments would force submission; and that is a shameful and cowardly sacrifice of mon from pitiful views of economy.

Pulpit Topies To-Day. The founding of a church for deaf mutes in the city of New York twenty-seven years ago was an event important enough in its inception, but much more so in its results, to demand an anniversary observance. Dr. Gallaudet, its founder and paster, will suitably present its work and its claims to-day. And then again the organization of a church in the heart of the city for the fashionable masses is an event of sufficient importance to be reviewed by Mr. Colcord, after his three years' labors with it. A question that often rises to the lips of persons who have been thwarted in lifenamely, "Is life worth living?" will be answered by Mr. Davis; and another equally important in the same line, "Whither are we going?" will receive a response from Mr. Martyn. Old Testament baracters will be made illustrations of Bible truths to-day by Mr. McKelvey, who will use Abraham ; by Mr. Cross, who will take Joseph; by Mr. Kerr, who will hold up Jonah, and by Mr. More-house, who will comment more particularly on Abraham's faith. The open door of heaven will be entered metaphorically by Mr. Hull and the extent and character of spirit knowledge in heaven be indicated by Mr. Burch. The storm of scepticism will be resisted to-day by Dr. Pullman, and the causes of modern infidelity be pointed out by Dr. Newman, Satan's limitations will be defined by Mr. Knapp ; drunkenness among preachers will be described and condemned by Mr. Cleaver; Hebrew wives and Bible temperance will be presented by Dr. Samson; the test of love will be applied by Dr. King, and the great example be presented by Mr. Richmond. The Christian work that is needed to save New York will be pointed out by Mr. Hatfield, and the need of salvation and how to obtain it by Mr. Teed. Christ as a man of sorrows will occupy Dr. Ort's thoughts, and the fact that Christ in the days of His flesh could not be hidden will be explained by Dr. Fulton. The confession of Christ and His confession of us, so closely related, will find a fitting advocate in Mr. Lloyd, and the importance of gioritying God in everything that we do will be

demonstrated by Mr. Dumble. Father

McNamara will discuss storms and races.

tee that their votes will be counted as | Father Wood will point out dangers to be given, without being tampered with in the avoided, and Father Quinn will strike at confession.

The Afghan War.

Since the report that the communications

with the English force at the Shutargardan

Pass had been cut came from Simla it received full credit, but the interruption referred to would not alone constitute a reason for apprehending a catastrophe. It is probable that the interruption was merely to the coming and going of couriers and such as any troop of the Ghilzais could accomplish. An ambuscade and surprise might damage the advance guard or the rear guard and cause a temporary confusion, but it is scarcely possible to conceive that this could prevent concentration, or that with the force once together it would not be amply sufficient for the occasion. Perhaps if fitty or sixty thousand wild horsemen could be launched at once on the column such numbers might destroy it; but entirely erroneous accounts have been given of the Ghilzais if they are equal to such an offort. It will not do to reason as to their present capacity against an advancing army from what they did formerly against a force broken and demoralized by the hardships of a retreat in winter. If they assailed this advancing column in the pass they will doubtless be beaten off, but they may hurt it seriously and stay the rapidity of its advance. Even that degree of suc. cess will encourage them and encourage their somewhat indifferent allies nearer to the Afghan capital; and one fight will scarcely be ended ere another will begin, for the Afghans, once started, appear to be tenacious breed of mon. Other places further up the road afford advantageous theatres for their peculiar tactics, and it is not impossible that by a constant repetition of harassing attempts they may kill or worry the British force down to such a point that the troops in Cabul will not fall an immediate and contemptible prey to the superior prowess and superior skill of the Indian army. Cabul captured in such circumstances would only present all the elements of a new difficulty, and the first need would perhaps the organization of a new army to go to the relief of the conquerors in the enemy's capital; and if that organization should prove especially difficult or should be delayed, and the force in Cabul, greatly weakened by losses, should choose rather a winter retreat than certain massacre in the city, its history might then turnish an exact parallel to that of a former British army totally exterminated in the country of the Ghilzais.

Count Andrassy's resignation is to be formally accepted in a few days, as our despatch from Vieuna reports, and the date of that resignation may be taken as indicating an epoch in the history of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Ministerial retirements are not often of the gravest moment; neither is the genius of Count Andrassy such that his place may not be filled by men quite as capable to discharge all the duties of his office. But he is a man of acute perceptions and able to comprehend clearly enough the drift and direction of consequences in daily political events. He would be esteemed a good politician even in the sharp strife of political wits in this country. In the present crisis

He knows what's what, and that's as high as metaphysic wit can fly.

Austro-Hungarian world who comprehends clearly that the present tactics of Prince Bismarck are to tempt Austria forward to her ruin, and he persists in withdrawing from public life because that policy of a dangerous alliance is taken against his advice, and he cannot by remaining in office consent to become responsible for the results. The war by which Russin crushed the Turkish power in Europe was delayed for twenty years because the diplomatists could not decide the rival claims of the Powers who wished to profit territorially by the fall of the Ottoman Empire. At last the Turks were beaten, and now Russia sees a compact made to hand over to one of her enemies the lion's share of the plunder. Russia must therefore whip the Austrians as she did the Turks, and when the day for that conflict comes Austria will call upon Germany, and Germany will not support her. Germany tempts her with encouragement and diplomatic support now, but she will not give a soldier in the day of peril, and fighting Russia single handed will be a heavy contract for the Austrians. Out of that war the monarchy will come more crippled and shorn than it did even out of the war of 1866, and Germany will profit by the calamity.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General Grant is left booming alo

The Yonkers Garette thinks that most of the Ralphs in "Pinstors" ought to be called Singbad the sailor. A Ponnsylvania editor says that he shall always whoop it up for Tildon. That old barrel has been

two couples together, and the surviving husbands and wives consider it all as a four-gone conclusion.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury French returned to Washington yesterday. Secretary Schura is expected there to-day. Postmuster General Key ill not return for a few days yet.

will not return for a few days yet.

An Ohio politician was so augry when he was presented with twins that he refused to give them two names, and so he calls them both "John." As they will probably follow their father's calling and grow be democrats, they may each be called demi-

Johns. London Truth: - "By the bye, of Dinard, a frie who is there writes that in the Hôtel de la Piage there is an English lady—and not a paresue either whose juvenile daughter is attended by a French governess, two maids and a valet, and is dressed, undressed and redressed in the morning, at noon, for dinner and for the children's ball at the Casino. If the worm of vanity does not eat into this human bud and blight it before it has time to blossom I all wonder with great admiration."

London World:-"Cardinal Manning did a remarkable thing on Monday week in the way of ceclesias-tical activity. He said mass in Liverpool on Monday folk's son and heir in London at four in the evening and skirressed a large meeting of Catholics in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, at ten P. M. Not a bad day's work for a tectotaller of seventy-one years of

The Prince of Orange, who is at present staying in

Switzerland, has forwarded a letter to the Vaderland in which he warmly defends himself against some reproaches made against him by the Dagblad, complaining of his absonce from the Notherlands at all official solemnities. The Prince says that the sad losses which the Dutch royal family has recently sustained oblige him to prolong his period of repose from official duties, but he adds that the sfairs of State have always an interest for him, and as soon as he recovers his strength he will show that it is his wish to devote himself entirely to the interests

of his country.

Balloonists should beware of the rural regions of the Don. Preparing to descend an acronaut was first shot at and when he alighted found a crowd of peasants armed with scythes, hatchets and stones, preparing for an attack. On declaring, in good Russian, that he was mortal, like themselves, a pope, extend-ing a crucifix, bade him kneel. He did so, but even then would hardly have escaped had not an ex-Cossacl arrived and explained the mysteries of ballooning.

A STRANGE CORNER OF THE WORLD.

(From the New York Tribune of October 4.1 It may be some time yet before the full significance of the during voyage of the Vega along the north coast of Asia, with reference to navigation, is fully known. Professor Nordenskjöld has not yet reported his views upon that point. He has merely told us a few facts. For instance, he says he has discovered that the coast of Siberia west of the Lena is a vast plain, devoid of trees, in the navigation to which an encounter with imponetrable legitoes is generally to be feared. There are no great islands out to sea there to prevent the wind from driving the ice down toward the land; and there are vast distances where few rivers empty into the Polar Ocean, and, by their warm current, pre-serve a space of open water along the shore. For serve a space of open water along the shore. For several hundred miles in the vicinity of the Lena, however, great rivers pour into the ocean and large nowever, great rivers pour into the ocean and large islands lie off to the northward, and there is almost no tee along shore. East of the Kolima, toward Behring Strait, there are no great rivers, and although the climate is milder and the woodlands creep down almost to the sea, the frozen floes crowd closer to the shore, and in the fall and winter they are liable to bur the way to shipping. They gave Nordenskjöld great trouble, and on the 27th of Sep-tember they left him enchained in solid ice a few miles from the open water north of Behring Strait, and only 130 miles from the strait itself. They kep him there eight weary months. While commun ing these facts the daring Swade has not yet pub-

lished his conclusions thereupon.

If he has left us in the dark in regard to the commercial navigation of the Siberian coast, however he has at least taken the pains to reveal the interest ing nature of the region he has just passed through. When the ice closed in upon the Vega, and left the stout ship enslaved in those northern solitudes, Professor Nordenskjöld wrote a letter to Dr. Oscar Dickson, the main contributor toward the fitting out of the expedition, describing the scenes along the coast. The letter, despatched on the 20th of February, has at last reached its destination, and is now published in the London Standard The letter calls attention, in the first place, to a group of islands which are very remarkable from a scientific point of view. These islands, the New Siberian, open the book of the history of the world at a new place. The ground, there is strewn with wonderful fossils. Whole him are covered with the bones of the mammoth, rhineceros, horses, uri, bison, oxen, sheep, &c. The sea washes up ivery upon the shores. In this group is possibly to be found the solution of the question of the ancestry of the Indian elephant, and important facts with regard to the vertebrates which existed at the time of man's first appearance upon earth. How came ters of an eternal winter, uninhabited by man, not now supporting animal life in any form, and almost impossible of access? Professor Nordenskjöld was unable to solve the question himself, and he suggests that it is of the utmost importance to science to send a light draught steel steamer to those islands for a thorough exploration.

At Cape Schelagskoff the Vega passed the point where the siberian merchant Schalawroff ended his persistent and intrepid attempts to reach Behring

call shore. Upon rounding this cape Nordenskjöld met the first natives seen along that whole coast. They spoke a tongue utterly unknown. Not a comprehensible sentence could they utter in any European language. They lived in tents pitched on the sand banks separating the lagoons peculiar to this coast from the sea. A hardy, jovist, handsome race, furciad, keen at barter, ignorant of the value of money, and preferring a red finnel shirt, a few brass buttons and the piece of tin foil on a cake of brass buttons and the piece of tin foll on a cake of sosp to golden rubles and allver coins, they live an active and healthy life, use stone and bone implements, and are without a trace of religion in their customs. Their tents are double, one within the other. The children are totally naked within the inner tent, and were often seen outside, running about on the frezen ground, with the temporature down below 32 degrees. The women wear nothing when within the tents except a girdle, and the men noticed between the implements, dresses and cus-toms of these people and those of the Esquimaux and North American Indians. These people are the Tachuktschers. Though armed with stone and orant, they evidently have a history. They drove off the original inhabitants of the region 200 years ago, the Onkilons, whose houses, places of sacrifice, circles of mess-grown bear skulls and weapons are still to be found aimost everywhere on the coast. Licutenant Nordqvist de-voted himself to learning their language. These Indians are on the original highway between the cradle of the human reco and the home of the aborigines of the northern part of North America, aborigines of the northern part of North America, and it is not thought that the resemblance between them and the Greenlanders is accidental. The ar-rival of the Vega on the Tschulitscher coast was an event like the landing of Columbus in the New

World. It was an unprecedented occurrence, and made a sensation throughout the region. East of the Lone Professor Nordonskjöld found on shore no scattered blocks of stone such as are disshore no scattered blocks of stone such as are dis-tributed over a continent by glaciers and such as are found elsewhere in Siberia. This fact was held to point to the absence of land out to see north of that coast, and it excites anticipations as to the pos-sible discoveries which are to be made by the Jean-nette. Not the least of the pocultarities of this strange region is the fact that the coast appears to be rising slowly out of the sea. The inhabitants nave to shift their villages at times nearer to the edge of the water, which is gradually receding from them. Professor Nordenskilld's letter is full of them. Professor Nordenskjöld's letter is full of facts like those, and the scientific world will wait with impatience the further publication of the re-sults of his discoveries.

A PECULIAR TRAGEDY.

TWO WOMEN TAKE FOUR OUNCES OF LAUDA-NUM-PATAL RESULTS PEARED. LBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 4, 1879.
A probable double tragedy occurred here to-day.
Mrs. Miranda Dickerman and Mrs. Martha Daldwin
lived together at County street. Mrs. Dickerman has been an imbecile for some years, but owned the house in which the couple lived, it com-ing from the estate of her deceased hus-band. Mrs. Baldwin had been wealthy and is described as acomplished and handsome. She nas had a remarkable history. Twenty years ago she went to Danbury, in this State, remaining there two years. She then went to Syracuse, keeping a fancy goods store. Her husband had accumulated \$60,000, and this created dissension, and they separated. She came back here with her son and daugnter. Her daughter has frequently appeared in the police Court, and is now in jail. Mrs. Dickerman being unable to care for herself a conservator was appointed, and it was his intention to place, her in the State Hospital in this city to-day. Last night, however. Mrs. Baldwin procured four ounces of laudanum, part of which she drank, and adminis-taged the rest to her sister. The conservator forced his way into this house this morning and found both in a stupor. Both will probably die before morning. Some time ago Mrs. Baldwin closed the house against her daughter.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

AN ENGINE BOILER EXPLODES AND RILLS THE E. NEGROES-THE MEN TORN TO PIECE -BLCK-LESSNESS OF A FIREMAN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERAL ..]

None LE, V., O .4 187 .
A serious accident occurred at about eight o'clock this morning near Middleburg, N. C., on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. The engine boiler of a cotton gin belonging to William Church exploded, killing three negroes instantly. Two of the men were obseratives around the gin and the other was sitting on a farm wagon one hundred yards distant and was struck by a piece of boiler iron which had been hurled through the sir. Everything around the gin was torn to atoms and the three bodies presented a sickening sight, so terrible was their mutilation. The secident was caused by a detect in the pump of the engine and lack of water in the boiler. Last night the engineer instructed his fireinan before he left not to start the ongine until he made the necessary repairs to the pump. The fireman paid no attention to the engineer, and this moraing built the fire is the furnace without having any water in the boiler, and then proceeded to repair the pump. In a few minutes the boiler blew up and literally tors the fireman to pieces. The property destroyed will amount to about \$1,500. gin belonging to William Church exploded, killing

A NARROW ESCAPE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

DY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.!

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 4, 1879.

While returning home from a trip to Chais Rapids
on Thursday evening the steamer Aylmer, having
on board the viceregal party, had a narrow escape
from being cut in two by the Union Forwarding
Company's steamer, which crossed her how. The
latter vessel, it is said, displayed no lights. The
matter has been reported to the Marine Department,
and an investigation will be instituted.

GENERAL GRANT'S TOUR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4, 1879. The Grant party reached Yosemite on the evening of the 2d inst. On crossing the lower bridge over the Merced River a salute of explosives was fired, the population and tourists turned out to greet the new comers, the hotels being decorated with flags and overgreens, and a band brought to the val-ley for the occasion playing "Hail to the Chief." Another salute of giant powder cartridges was fired at Union Rock. After getting rid of the dust of travel the General sauntered about, taking a view of the surroundings, and at a later hour had an informal reception. The party, after visiting Glacier Point, will return to Clark's Station on Sun-day and visit the Mariposa big trees on Monday.

THE MANHATTAN BANK ROBBERY.

ONE OF THE STOLEN BONDS OFFERED IN PHIL-ADELPHIA-ARREST OF THE HOLDER, A WELL KNOWN DEALER. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4, 1879.

This morning at eleven o'clock the clerk of Mosars. Thomas Shoemakor, brokers, No. 134 South Eighth street, discovered one of the \$500 five-twenty bonds stolen from the Manhattan Bank severa months ago in the possession of a middle aged, respectably dressed man, who was offering for sale some of its coupons. The clerk discovering that the number of the bond had been altered from the original number, 105,099, to 195,090, immediately sent for an officer, detaining the man on some pretext until his arrival. The man was taken into custody and conveyed to the Central police station, where he gave name of J. Warren, of Wilmington, Del. As soon as the clerk recognized the original number he satisfied the clerk recognized the original number he satisfied himself that it was a stolen bond, and was not long in finding it to be one of those lost by the Manhattan Bank. He then recognized the man as the same one who on the 9th of September last visited their office and sold \$1,000 of the forewhy United States bonds. On the following day he again visited the office with \$2,700 of five-twenty United States bonds, among which was a five hundred dollar bond numbered 195,959, but no transaction was made. The clerk recognized the bond offered to-day as the identical one offered September 10, but the number had been altered to 195,090.

one offered Reptember 10, our carried to 195,090.

At two o'clock this afterhoon "Warren" was arraigned for a hoaring before Magistrate Smith. He stated his name was William F. Boulden; residence, Wilmington, Del., but refused to give street or number; a speculator by occupation, which business be had followed fifteen years. Several brokers testified to having oftengesen the man at their offices, but nover had any remarkable transactions with him. A clork in the office of G. W. Clark & Co. stated he had often seen the man in their office during the last three years, but individually he never purchased any bonds from him. In last December he soid at the office of Glark & Co. two one-thousand-dollar five-twenty bonds (Nos. 307,935 and 208,623), giving his name then as W. F. Boulder. It

The man, previous to being removed to the van was recognized as John Cannon, well known to the New York police as a desier in stolen bonds.

ALICE GREENFIELD'S MURDER.

PURTEER TESTIMONY ON BRHALF OF THE

DEFENCE-THE PRISONER'S MOTHER EX-PELLED FROM COURT FOR SIGNALLING TO A WITNESS WHICH WAY HE SHOULD ANSWER, INV TRLEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

The proceedings in the Greenfield murder trial were continued this morning by the defence. Erra Greenfield, a brother of the prisoner, was called and subjected to a rigid cross-examination. The witness had made the statement that he

subjected to a rigid cross-examination. The witness had made the statement that he know it was not Orlando who killed his wife. He said he knew this because he knew when Orlando got up and saw him go to the house after the murder had been committed. Mr. Lamoree endeavored to carry the impression to the fury that when before the Grand Jury the witness denied all knowledge of the murder until some time during the day after it; that now he was undertaking to testify to incidents which took place of which he must have been ignorant if his former testimony was true.

SIGNALLING ANSWERS TO A WITNESS.

Mr. Lamoree saked the witness if during his present examination he had noticed any signals from saybody behind him. Mr. Huntington, for the defence, saked to have the question explained. Before Mr. Lamoree had time to reply Judge Danies stated he had observed the signals situated to by the counsel for the people. They had been made by Mrs. Greenfield, the motter of the prisoner, while her husband Richard Greenfield was testifying. The Judge stated he had noticed Mrs. Greenfield had nodded or shook her head to the witness as she desired him to answer Yes or No, and he had for that reason forbitiden her to appear in the court room. The son declared he had not seen his mother make cny such signals, but the compelled sction of the Juge made a bad impression for the case of the defence.

HAD ORLANDO GREENFIRED A KNIPE?

Charles M. Myers testified for the defence wearing that the prisoner did not have a knife ine day previous to the murder, but borrowed one of him (Myers) to fix a thrashing machine belt. This is one of the most important points in which the defence has contradicted the theory of the prosecution. The witness unwiveringly athered to the testimony, although subjected to very shape cross-camination. He seemed to be one of the most candid witnesses yet produced. The court held no afternoon assation, but adjourned till halr-past nire o'clock on Monday morning, as the jury was about tired out.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A MINE

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 4, 1879. A despatch from Bodie says that as the six o'clock shift last night was being lowered in the Tiega mine, with nine men on board, the engine escaped the mine, with nine men on board, the engine escaped to control of the engineer and they fell to the 500-folovel. One man, Harry Richards, is dead. The folowing are the names of those who are hurt:—Jot Cassinty, both legs broken; Patrick Bannon, mashs to pieces and dying; Sam Marston, both legs broked dying; French, both legs broken; in the first prediction of the first prediction of the first prediction of the physician in charge that all of the injured men will die.

HINT TO WESTERN FARMERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4, 1879. Mr. Hoffman, Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburg, in his despatch to the Department of State, dated September 16, sends copies of an official report on locusts. It appears that the grain locust of Russia locusts. It appears that the grain locust of Russia generally deposits its eggs in the wheat fields, and that as soon as they are hatched the attack on the wheat commences. The use of ropes and machines to drive the locusts from the wheat fields is not advisable. It is better to plough the ground where the eggs are laid, as ten mustes exposure to the sun kills the chrysalides. The prevalence of locusts in Southern Russia has been, by these latter means, greatly reduced, so that good crops of wheat may be expected in 1881, Possibly some lessons may be derived from Russian experiments and reports affecting American grass-hoppers.